

KOSCIUSKO CHRONICLE.

BY GEORGE W. HARLOW,

"As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man."

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

VOLUME I.

KOSCIUSKO, MI., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1846.

NUMBER 21.

TERMS.

The CHRONICLE is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates, to wit: For every six lines or less, first insertion, fifty cents; and for each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents, payable in advance, or upon first insertion.

Standing advertisements, every six lines or less, will be inserted as follows:

Three months	\$3 00
Six months	5 00
One year	8 00

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office, five dollars, payable in advance.

Any person who will procure us five subscribers, and forward the amount (\$10) shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Letters on business with the office, to ensure attention, must be post paid or free.

Money may be sent by mail at our risk, if a receipt is first taken from the postmaster.

Job work must be paid for on delivery.

Latest From the Army!

MOST IMPORTANT!

Victory! Victory!!—200 Mexicans Killed!!

By the arrival of the schooner Louisiana, Capt. Eddy, from Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 11th inst., the N. O. Delta has the following important news:

Gen. Taylor left Point Isabel on the 7th, with 2000 men, and 250 wagons with stores for the Fort. On the 8th came in sight of the Mexican Army, and when quite near both armies commenced firing with their artillery. The Mexicans were compelled to retreat. The battle commenced at noon, and a constant roar of cannon was kept up until dark, when all was quiet. Our army remained on the field of battle ready for, and expecting another hard day's work, but in the morning seeing no Mexicans, Gen. Taylor sent out Capt. Duncan's company, who found they had all left the field, leaving their dead and badly wounded, together with three field pieces on the ground. About 200 Mexicans were found dead. Those that were taken prisoners say that our firing was so extremely destructive that the whole Mexican army was ordered to charge upon Gen. Taylor's army, but most of the men refused. One of their high officers rushed into their midst, sword in hand, to urge them on, rather than do which they shot him down. Some of their knapsacks were examined and found to contain nothing but corn and salt.

Gen. Taylor kept his position and sent in his wounded to Point Isabel. It was thought he would not proceed further until he received a reinforcement, as some places he would have to pass would be very difficult.

Our killed and wounded were 46.—Three officers wounded, viz: Maj. Ringgold, shot through both legs; Capt. Page, badly shot in the lower jaw; and Lieut. Luther.

On the 8th, 500 men were landed from the fleet to protect the stores at the Point; or reinforce Gen. T. if necessary. They were all well armed and eager for a fight with the Mexicans.

While the battle was being fought, two companies of Mexican Artillery came down to cross Boca Chica, and it is supposed to march up the beach and take possession of our vessels, with stores, which were obliged to anchor very near the Point. The ship Cumberland got under way and ran down towards them, seeing which they wheeled and returned back.

After leaving Brazos, met another ship of war and one steamer standing in for Brazos St. Jago.

The steamers Telegraph and Augusta, had not arrived when the schr. Louisiana left.

We are requested by Capt. Eddy to return his thanks to Mr. Benjamin, at the English Turn, for his polite attention in furnishing him with a horse to enable him to reach the city.

Capt. Eddy states that the detachment which brought in the wounded could not state positively whether Gen. Taylor would proceed immediately to the camp, opposite Matamoras, or wait for a further reinforcement. On the evening of the 9th it was understood that the men landed from the fleet were to proceed immediately to his assistance, but, from some cause, they had not left when the Louisiana sailed.

Left at Brazos, St. Jago, on the 11th inst., schr. Waterman, bound to this

port, waiting for a wind; steamer Col. Harney waiting for coal; steamers Monmouth, Cincinnati, Neva, and Leo, lighting government stores to Point Isabel; steam schr. Jas. Cage, schr. Decatur, and a small schr. with coal, waiting to unload, inside Bar; a brig loaded with powder outside, waiting to be lighted over the Bar. Six feet six inches on the Bar.

On the 14th, saw a schooner ashore on the west end of Timbalier Island; masts and rigging standing; apparently full of water, and abandoned.

The Louisiana experienced very heavy squalls on her passage. She arrived at the Balize on Thursday, but could not then get steam. At the head of the Passes, met the steamship Alabama, and informed them of the news. They replied with six cheers, which foretold a tale of woe to the Mexicans!

Still Later.

Another Battle and another Victory—300 Mexicans Killed!!

By the U. S. steamer Col. Harney, Capt. J. D. Wood, arrived this morning from the Brasos St. Jago, we have dates from Point Isabel to the morning of the 13th inst., when she left.

On the 9th, Gen. Taylor again took up his march for the camp opposite Matamoras, and again encountered the enemy, in a ravine about three miles below camp, where they had chosen their position to dispute his progress, and in an action which lasted about three hours, defeated them; they had about three hundred killed and wounded, and lost 9 pieces of artillery, 3 standards, besides a great number of small arms, pack mules, &c.

Amid the rejoicings on account of the triumph of our arms, the Nation has cause to mourn the loss of some her bravest sons.

Gen. Taylor lost about 60 killed and wounded, among whom were three officers, viz: Lt. Inges, of the Dragoons; Lt. Cochran, of the 4th Infantry, and Lt. Chadburn, of the 8th Infantry. Among the wounded are Col. McIntosh, of the 5th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Payne, 4th Artillery, and Capt. Hooe, 5th Infantry—most of them slightly, and none supposed mortally.

An exchange of prisoners took place on the 10th, and we understand that Col. Thornton had been released by the exchange.

From the most authentic source we learn that the number of the enemy's forces, in both engagements, was not less than between seven and eight thousand men.

Gen. Taylor, after reaching the camp, returned to Point Isabel on the evening of the 12th, with a train of wagons loaded with ammunition, baggage, mules, &c., taken from the enemy.

The communication between Point Isabel and Gen. Taylor's camp opposite Matamoras may now be considered open.

Some of the ammunition taken from the enemy in the first engagement was used upon them in the second.

The following Mexican officers were taken prisoners: Gen. La Vega, Lts. Prade and Velez, Lt. Col. Martinez, Aid-de-camp to Gen. La Vega, accompanied the Gen. voluntarily. They arrived here this morning on the Col. Harney, in the charge of Lt. J. J. Reynolds of the 4th Artillery.

The gallant Capt. Walker was in both engagements, and we are happy to state escaped without injury.

Gen. Taylor and staff were to leave Point Isabel on the 13th for his camp opposite Matamoras.

Major Brown, of the Artillery, who was left in command of the fort opposite Matamoras, died on the 10th of wounds received in gallantly defending his post, and was buried with military honors on the 11th.

Our informant states that the Mexicans retreated in confusion to the other side of the Rio Grande, and that he was among those who pursued them up the river. Several Mexicans were drowned in the attempt to cross. He is not positive whether the whole or part only of the Mexican army attempted to recross the Rio Grande.

The steamers Galveston and Augusta arrived at Brazos St. Jago on the 12th and were discharging when the Col. Harney left.

The men who had been landed from the fleet were about returning on board their respective vessels, their services not being required.

The steam schr. Jas. Cage left Brazos St. Jago in company with the Col. Harney with despatches for Galveston; consequently, the next arrival to be looked for will be the steamship Galveston.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

POINT ISABEL, 11th May, 1846.

You may be somewhat surprised to hear from me from this point. However, in a hurry as I am just now, I will give you the particulars of a battle fought on the 8th. The Mexican troops fought well; that is to say, they were not as easily whipped as anticipated. They lost 200 men on the field—that is, killed and wounded, and Uncle Sam lost 60. The wounded are all here; and there are three Mexican prisoners here also wounded, but every attention paid them as others.

Maj. Ringgold, of the 3d Artillery, died here last night, from his wounds received in the action.

An express came in last night from Gen. Taylor's camp, by which we are informed of another fight, in which some of the U. States Dragoons have distinguished themselves, and Capt. May more particularly; he charged the Mexican Artillery and took 9 pieces of cannon, and 60 prisoners, amongst whom Gen. Ampudia figures. Some say they have taken Arista, but not generally believed.

Major Ringgold, well known as the commander of the Flying Artillery, also died on the 11th, from wounds received in the action of the 8th.

Capt. Page, who was wounded in the same engagement, we are happy to state, is rapidly recovering. Lieut. Luther, also slightly wounded, is convalescent.

We have the following verbal intelligence from one of the dragoons of the U. S. Army:

He states, that when Gen. Taylor came in sight of the enemy, their number appeared so large that he exclaimed—"Friends, we must vanquish or die;" saying which, he ordered the dragoons to charge on the Mexican Artillery. They immediately obeyed their Commander's order, and made such an onslaught on them, that they were compelled to abandon nine field pieces and seek their safety in flight.

EXCESSIVE POLITENESS.—Rowland Hill was always annoyed when there happened to be any more noise in the chapel, or when anything occurred to divert the attention of his hearers from what he was saying. On one occasion, a few days before his death, he was preaching to one of the most crowded congregations that ever assembled to hear him. In the middle of his discourse, he observed a commotion in the gallery. For some time he took no notice of it, but finding it increasing, he paused in his sermon, and looking in the direction in which the confusion prevailed, he exclaimed—"What's the matter there? The devil seems to have got among you." A plain country-looking man immediately started to his feet, and addressing Mr. Hill in reply, said—"No sir, it ain't the devil as is doing it; it's a fat lady wot's fainted; and she's a werry fat 'un, sir, as don't seem likely to come too again in a hurry." "Oh, that's it, is it?" observed Mr. Hill, drawing his hand across his chin; "then I beg the lady's pardon—and the devil's too."

DO NOT LIE.—Why do you lie? You know you cannot pay that bill next week, and yet you promise faithfully that the debt shall be cancelled. When you know that you are unable to meet a demand, why don't you say so at once and save the creditor the trouble of sending your bill week after week? An upright & honest creditor will never push a man, when he is satisfied it is not in his power to pay; but when he has been deceived and put to unnecessary trouble on account of the falsehoods you have uttered, he is very apt to be hard with you. In future then, take up with our advice, and never promise to settle a bill unless you are sure you will be able to meet it promptly. The man who puts off and puts off the payment of a just debt, when he has faithfully promised to settle it on certain days, will seldom find a person to trust him again, and his character suffers essentially. We know persons are frequently disappointed; but this is no excuse for the constant habit of procrastination.

Law Terms—and their Definitions.

FROM THE TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE.

Abatement, signifies quashing or beating down, and is used in three senses: the first is that of removing or abating a nuisance; the second, the defeat of an action for some defect in the proceedings, as the misnaming of the parties, the death of either of them before judgment, &c., the third, where the rightful possession of the heir or devisee is defeated by the intervention of a stranger.

Abduction. The taking away by force or intimidation, of any person; punishable with imprisonment, of greater or less length, according to the circumstances of the case.

Abeysance. That which is in expectation, and intendment of low. Thus inheritance in lands is in abeyance, when there is a limitation to several persons and the survivor, and heirs of such survivor, because it is uncertain who will be survivor.

Action. A general name for the various processes or forms of suit adopted for the recovery of supposed rights, of which there are three kinds: real action, the mode of claiming lands, tenements, rents, or commons. This action has become nearly obsolete in England, and in most of the United States has been superseded by the action of trespass or ejectment. Personal action, the form by which a plaintiff claims debts or other compensation for damage done to them or the person. Mixed action, is when the subject of the suit is partly real and partly personal; and is given by the law for the recovery of the thing demanded, and damages for wrongs done.

Ad inquiringum. A judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made of any thing relating to a cause depending in court; and is granted upon many occasions for the better execution of justice.

Administrator. He that has the goods of a person dying without a will committed to his care, for the purpose of legal distribution.

Ad quod damnum. A writ which ought to be issued before the state grants up certain franchises, which may be prejudicial to other parties; and is, therefore, directed to the sheriff, to inquire what damage the grant may do.

Alien. One born without the domains of this country.

To aliene. To convey the property in any thing to another.

Answer in chancery. The construction of the courts of equity not admitting of viva-voce evidence, the proceedings are all conducted by written documents, of which the plaintiff is designated the bill; the evidence taken by officers appointed for the purpose, the interrogatories; and the defence, answer.

Appeal. This is used in two senses: 1st, it signifies the removal of a cause from an inferior court or judge to a superior; 2d, in a criminal prosecution, it denotes an accusation by one private subject against another for some heinous crime, demanding punishment on account of the particular injury suffered. In this latter sense it is obsolete.

Appearance to action. When a defendant is served with a copy of, or arrested on, any process out of the higher courts, he files common or special bail, which is 'entering appearance.'

Arbitration. A mode of deciding matters in difference between parties by the mediation and award of a third person, in order to avoid legal expenses.

Arraignment (of a prisoner). The arraignment consists in reading the indictment, and asking the prisoner whether he is guilty or not guilty.

Arrest. A restraint of a man's person, obliging him to be obedient to the law; and may be used in either civil or criminal sense.

Arrest of judgment. To move in arrest of judgment is to show cause why judgment should be stayed, notwithstanding the verdict.

Arson. Felonious housebreaking. **Assault**. An attempt or an offer, with force and violence, to do a corporal hurt to another.

Assignee. Generally, an assignee is one whom the law makes so, without any specific appointment; as, an executor is the legal assignee of a testator. Assignees by deed are so by special appointment; as, when the lessee of a term or lease assigns the same to another, that other is his assignee. Assignees of bankrupts are persons appointed for the collection and legal distribution of the effects belonging to bankrupts.

Assignment. The transferring of

the interest a man hath in anything to another.

Assumpsit. A voluntary promise by which a man assumes or takes upon himself to perform or pay any thing to another. In every action upon assumpsit, there ought to be a consideration, promise, and breach of promise.

Attachment. A process from a court of record, awarded by the justices at their discretion, on a bare suggestion, or on their own knowledge; and is granted in cases of contempts, against which all courts of record may proceed in a summary manner.

Attorney. A person appointed by another to do any thing for him in his absence.

Attorney-general. An officer appointed by the state to manage all suits.

Attorneys at law. Persons versed in legal knowledge, who take upon them the business of other men, by whom they are retained.

CLEANLINESS.—Cleanliness may be defined to be the emblem of purity of mind, and may be recommended under the three following heads: as it is a mark of politeness, as it produces affection, and as it bears analogy to chastity of sentiment.

First, it is a mark of politeness, for it is universally agreed upon that no one unadorned with this virtue, can go into company without giving a manifold offence. The different nations of the world are as much distinguished by their dark red cow, about eight years old, white under her belly, and the points of her horns sawed off, marked with a crop off the left ear and three splits in the right, branded on the left hip with a figure 8; appraised at five dollars. One dark red yearling, marked same as cow, no brands perceivable, appraised at one dollar and fifty cents. One dark red heifer, about three years old, with some white under her belly, marked same as cow, appraised at three dollars and fifty cents. And one red speckled cow four years old, with a calf, marked with crop, split and under-bit in the left ear, and split in the right, branded on the hip with O, appraised at five dollars.

One white and red speckled steer taken up by Mills Young. Said steer is marked with a crop and an under half-crop off the right ear and a split in the left, no brands perceivable; appraised at thirteen dollars.

LEMUEL BOWERS, Ranger.

April 16, 1846

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NOTICE.

RESPECTING the re-opening, for private entry, of lands in that portion of the Choctaw cession of 1830, included in the Grenada district, in the State of Mississippi.

The lands in the Grenada (north western) district in the State of Mississippi, lying in the limits of the Choctaw cession of September, 1830, which were withdrawn from private entry pursuant to public notice issued on this office by order of the President, the 23d of July, 1838, to await definite action on the Indian claims, arising under the said treaty, will again become subject to private entry at the land office aforesaid on and after the eighteenth day of May next.

NORTH of the base line and EAST of the

octave meridian: Townships twenty and twenty-four, of

Range one.

Townships twenty to twenty-four inclu-

re, of Ranges three, four, five and six.

Townships twenty, twenty-one and twenty-

two, of Range seven.

NORTH of the base line and WEST of the

octave meridian: Townships twenty, twenty-one and twenty-

two, of Range one.

Townships twenty-two and twenty-six, of

Range two.

Townships twenty-five and twenty-six,

fractional townships twenty-eight and

thirty-nine, of Range five.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four,

fractional townships twenty-six, twenty-

seven and twenty-eight, of Range six.

Townships twenty-two and twenty-three,

fractional townships twenty-four, twenty-

five, twenty-six and twenty-seven, of

Range seven.

The part of fractional township twenty

situated north of the old Choctaw bound-

ary line, and fractional townships twenty-

three and twenty-four, of Range eight.

To Pre-Emptors.

Every person claiming the right of pre-

emption to any of the lands withheld from

sale, or who has hereto-

fore been in possession of

any of the lands withheld

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